



LEEK URBAN DISTRICT

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

of

**Medical Officer of Health
1966**

PREPARED BY

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and

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With the

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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE 1966

Councillor JOHN SALES, J.P., Chairman

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Councillor G. Morton

Councillor J. E. O'Hare

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Councillor S. J. Smith

Councillor Mrs. D. Blake

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Councillor T. S. Barlow, C.C.*

Councillor W. E. Grundy*

*Leek Area Health Committee Representatives



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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
10, STOCKWELL STREET,
LEEK.

To the Chairman and Members of the Leek Urban
District Council

I beg to submit my sixth Annual Report. The Annual Report for 1966 has been prepared in accordance with Circular 1/67 of the Ministry of Health.

POPULATION. The Registrar General's figure for the estimated mid-year home population is 19,140 compared with 19,120 in 1965, an increase of 20.

BIRTH RATE. There has been an increase in the number of live births compared with the previous year. In 1965, 262 births occurred whilst in 1966 there was a total of 264. Further details will be found on page 5.

Adjusted birthrate is 15.7 (comparability factor 1.10) compared with a national birthrate of 17.7. The proportion of illegitimate live births was 4.9% there being 13. The national figure for 1966 is 7.9%.

STILL BIRTHS. The number of still births per 1,000 of total births during the year was 18.6 against a national average for England and Wales of 15.4.

INFANT MORTALITY. In 1966 a total of 8 deaths occurred under one year of age. Further details will be found on page 7.

DEATHS. There were 280 deaths in 1966 compared with 254 in the previous year. The following causes of death are of interest:—

Diseases of the heart and circulatory system (neglecting hypertension with heart disease)	142	50.7%
Malignant Disease	43	15.4%
Infections (Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Tuberculosis and Measles)	39	13.9%

Further details will be found on page 6.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The most important in terms of numbers during 1966 was the outbreak of measles in the district, 39 cases having been notified during the year.

Dysentery	18 cases were notified during the year but of these only six were confirmed. Intensive follow-up of cases was undertaken in order to limit the spread of this unpleasant disease. One of the cases was employed in a food shop and appropriate action was taken under Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1961. The most important factor in preventing spread of the illness is improved standards of personal hygiene.
Scarlet Fever	Fifteen cases were notified but fortunately this is now almost always a mild disease.
Poliomyelitis	I am pleased to report that no cases of Poliomyelitis were notified. This district has had no cases now since 1957. This should not give rise to complacency and vaccination against poliomyelitis, smallpox, tetanus and whooping cough should be encouraged in infancy.
Food Poisoning	Eight cases were notified but of these only one was confirmed this being a case of Salmonella typhimurium in a child aged 22 months.
Pneumonia	Twenty-eight cases of Acute Pneumonia were notified. Further details will be found on page 12.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL. Designed to treat a daily average dry weather flow of 1,025,000 gallons the sewage works had to deal with 2,150,000 gallons in 1966. This is an increase of 50,000 gallons compared with the previous year and more than twice the volume for which the plant was designed. So far no unsatisfactory report on the effluent has been received, and once again I feel bound to place on record the efforts of the Sewage Works Manager and his staff for making this possible.

The Leek Sewage Works Extension was the subject of an inquiry at Leek on Wednesday, 7th December 1966, held by two Inspectors from the Department of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Subsequently a letter was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government dated 13th February 1967, which explained that it was accepted that the works are overloaded, but in view of the current financial restrictions it was considered that approval could be given only to a modified scheme. Such a scheme would provide for the sludge treatment plant, screens and other preliminary treatment plant as proposed but with a 50% reduction in the main items of sewage treatment.

BRUCELLOSIS. At the request of the Council's Health Committee I produced a report in July 1966 on this subject and a summary of the main points is reproduced here.

1. Brucellosis is an unpleasant illness in human beings often diagnosed late with a tendency to chronicity and its response to medical treatment uncertain. Transmission of infection to man is almost exclusively the result of drinking raw milk (that is milk that has not been pasteurised or sterilised) from infected cows.

2. Eradication has been achieved or has been started in many countries including Northern Ireland but no start has yet been made at the time of this report in England, Scotland or Wales.
3. The cost of eradication was estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in 1965 to be between forty and fifty million pounds, presumably spread over some years. Regional eradication might be expected to be practicable at a national expenditure of around three to four million pounds per year.

Bulk sampling of milk in this district for the presence of this and other contaminants is undertaken by the County Council. The Leek Health Department is notified first of the result of the ring test which indicates possible milk infection with Brucellosis. The culture test which takes longer may or may not confirm the existence of such infection.

Until now the policy of this department has been to await the result of the culture test. If this proved to be positive, action was taken to ensure the milk was heat treated before being sold and if the farmer wished, milk samples taken from individual cows in his herd to ascertain which animals were infected. Some farmers prefer to call in their veterinary surgeon on receipt of a positive ring test result, or later if the culture test proves positive.

During 1967, action to ascertain infection was intensified both by this Department and the County Council working in co-operation following the receipt of circular 17/66 from the Ministry of Health. This included more frequent bulk sampling by the County Council, and by this Department the taking of milk samples from individual cows for culture test, following a positive ring test on a bulk sample.

FLUORIDATION. The Leek Urban District Council at their meeting held in September 1966 approved that the Staffordshire County Council be informed that this authority would be prepared to co-operate in the fluoridation of Leek water supply. This is a most welcome public health measure which could mean for young people a substantial reduction of dental decay in the future. Fluoridation was the subject of a report presented to the Health Committee in November 1962 and a summary was contained in the Annual Report for that year.

In conclusion I offer my thanks to both Council Members and Colleagues for their help and advice during the year.

H. E. WILSON, Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A

GENERAL STATISTICS

	1965	1966
Area in Acres	4,306	4,306
Registrar General's mid-year estimate of home population (all ages)	19,120	19,140
Number of inhabited houses in the Rate Book at end of year	6,931	6,937
Number of persons per house	2.8	2.7
Number of persons per acre	4.4	4.4
Rateable value at 31st March	£668,360	£674,860
Sum represented by 1d. rate for financial year ended 31st March	£2,684	£2,775

VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total
Live births	127	137	264
(Illegitimate births)	4	9	13
Live births, rate per 1,000 population			13.79
Adjusted birth rate (comparability factor 1.10)			15.17
Birth rate (England and Wales)			17.7
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			4.92
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births (England and Wales)			7.9

NOTE ON ADJUSTED BIRTH RATE

Local birth rates are usually expressed in terms of population. These populations are estimated by the Registrar General and comprise persons of all ages, including many who quite obviously have no influence on the reproductive process. These latter do, however, affect the birth rate in that a preponderance of them in the population of an area tends to lower and a small proportion of them to raise, the true rate. Considerable variation in the size of this proportion exists in different areas, and it is therefore apparent that the elimination or standardisation of such a factor enables a truer comparison between areas.

A result on these lines is obtained through the issue by the Registrar General of a comparability factor for each area for use with birth rates. The adjusted birth rate resulting from the multiplication of the crude birth rate of an area by its comparability factor may be regarded as being comparable with the adjusted rate of any other area or with the crude rate for England and Wales.

	Male	Female	Total
Still births	1	4	5
(Illegitimate)	0	0	0
Still birth rate for 1,000 live and still births	18.6		
Still birth rate (England and Wales)	15.4		
Total live and still births	128	141	269
(Illegitimate)	4	9	13

INFANT DEATHS

	Male	Female	Total
Deaths under 1 year of age	3	5	8
(Illegitimate)	0	0	0
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	30.31		
(Legitimate)	30.31		
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births			
(Illegitimate)	0		
Infant mortality rate (England and Wales)	19.0		
Neonatal mortality (deaths under 4 weeks of age) (Illegitimate)	3	4	7
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first 4 weeks)	26.52		
Neonatal mortality rate (England and Wales)	12.9		
Early neonatal mortality rate (first week) per 1,000 live births	22.73		
(Deaths under 1 week were 6)			
Perinatal mortality rate (still births plus deaths during the first week) per 1,000 total live and still births	41.84		
Perinatal mortality rate (England and Wales)	26.3		
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	0		
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	0		
Maternal mortality rate (England and Wales)	0.26		

	Male	Female	Total
DEATHS — ALL AGES	126	154	280

Death rate per 1,000 estimated population 14.63

Adjusted death rate (comparability factor 0.79) 11.55

NOTE: This comparability factor is obtained and used on a similar principle to that for comparability for births.

Death rate (England and Wales) 11.7

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, 1966						Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	11
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	6
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	17
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	19	31	50
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	...	25	22	47
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	3
Other heart diseases	...	...	...	...	...	12	22	34
Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	11
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	5	16	21
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	17
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	9
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Gastritis and Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	4	17	21
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
All other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
						126	154	280

NOTE ON CAUSES OF DEATH:

MALIGNANT DISEASE (Cancer). This caused 43 deaths i.e. 15.4% of all deaths.

In 1958, 22.6%; in 1959, 23.0%; in 1960, 18.7%; in 1961, 20%; in 1962, 17.2%; in 1963, 19.6%; in 1964, 18.1%; in 1965, 17.7%; in 1966, 15.4%.

Cancer of the lung killed 10 men and 1 woman in 1966 i.e. 25.6% of all cancer deaths. In 1958, 15.1% of all cancer deaths were due to cancer of the lung; in 1959, 15.3%; in 1960, 23.9%; in 1961, 14%; in 1962, 21.7%; in 1963, 9.4%; in 1964, 14.3%; in 1965, 28.9%, and in 1966, 25.6%.

If we consider all the deaths which have occurred in the last 9 years then cancer of the lung was responsible for, in 1958, 3.4%; in 1959, 3.5%; in 1960, 4.4%; in 1961, 3.4%; in 1962, 3.7%; in 1963, 1.84%; in 1964, 2.6%; in 1965, 5.1% and in 1966, 3.9%.

Those deaths due to cancer of the lung were in males between 35 and 64 years (8), and above 64 years (2), and in females above 64 years (1).

HEART DISEASE. 81 deaths were due to this i.e. 28.9% of all deaths (in 1965 it was 30.3%).

BRONCHITIS. This common complaint had 17 deaths as a result in 1966, 6.1% of all deaths compared with 5.9% in 1965.

SUICIDES. 2 Two females between the ages of 35-44 years (1), and between the ages 65-75 years (1).

ACCIDENTS. 6 Motor vehicle 1 a female between the ages of 55-64 years.

Other accidents 5 males aged 75 and over (1), females between the ages of 55-64 years (1), between the ages of 65-74 years (1) and over 75 years (2).

INFANTILE MORTALITY 1966

Deaths under 1 year of age — 8.

3 males under 1 year — under 4 weeks (3); under 1 week (3).

5 females — under 1 year of age (5); under 4 weeks (4); under 1 week (3).

There were no illegitimate deaths under 1 year.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES:

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

1. Herbert Edward Wilson, M.B., Ch.B., D.O., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.
2. James Rowbotham, F.A.P.H.I., Assoc., M.C.T., M.R.S.H., Chief Public Health Inspector.
3. Edgar Norris Whitehead, M.M., M.A.P.H.I., Public Health Inspector.
4. Dennis Pointon, Appointed 1964 Housing Assistant.

The Urban District Council is the sanitary authority responsible for the environmental services.

The local authority has no major responsibilities under the National Health Service Act, 1946. The sanitary administration of the district has not been altered by it. The County Council is Local Health and Local Education Authority. It is responsible for the following services: Maternity and Child Welfare, Domiciliary Midwifery, Vaccination and Immunisation, an Ambulance Service, a Health Visiting Service, the administration of the Mental Health Services, "care and after care" and the provision of Home Nursing and "home helps". Section 21 of the Act imposes on the County Council the duty of providing Health Centres.

The following are the principal services provided by the County Council and utilised by the inhabitants of the Urban District.

1. AMBULANCE SERVICES (Section 27)

There are 3 ambulances and 4 sitting cars and a staff of 25 consisting of 1 officer in charge and 24 drivers.

Radio reception is fitted to 3 sitting cars and 3 of the ambulances.

2. MATERNITY, HOME NURSING AND DOMESTIC HELP SERVICES (Sections 23, 25 and 29)

There are three County Council midwives — two full time and one part time. Leek also has three district nurses. The Leek Area Health Committee, under Section 29, is responsible for the appointment of domestic helps. Their function is to give assistance in the house during the incapacity of a wife or mother, and they do not undertake any duties of a nursing character.

Working in the Leek Urban District are approximately 46 domestic helps and the number of hours worked each week is approximately 1,074.

The County Council is responsible for other special health services Maternity and Child Welfare and the School Health Service. There are three Health Visitors available for Ante-Natal work and for the supervision of nursing mothers and children. Under the direction of the Chest Physician all have duties of visiting the tuberculous.

There are two County Clinics and facilities provided include Infant Welfare, Speech Therapy, Chiropody and Ante-Natal Clinics. Visits are also made by an Aural Surgeon and an Ophthalmologist to one of these Clinics.

LABORATORY FACILITIES (Section 26)

Leek is served by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Stafford. This is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health. It is a component of a free national laboratory service for England and Wales. The work of the Laboratory is designed to assist the Medical Officer of Health and the general practitioners, in the diagnosis, prevention and control of communicable diseases. Its activities include the examination of throat and nose swabs, sputum, blood and excreta of human origin as aids to diagnosis of suspected or actual infectious diseases. Its sanitary work includes mainly the bacteriological examination of drinking water, the testing of sampled milk for cleanliness and for the presence of the tubercle bacillus and other pathogenic organisms, and the bacteriological testing of food samples, ice cream, synthetic cream, and shellfish as distributed to the user or consumer. Its staff is available to participate in the investigation of outbreaks of infectious disease in the area which it serves, with the general aim of preventing or controlling disease.

MILK. The laboratory continues to report on the results of general bacteriological tests and biological tests for tubercle bacilli and Brucellosis in samples of milk submitted to it by the County Council Milk Sampling Officer — milk sold in the Leek Urban District.

151 samples were submitted to the METHYLENE BLUE test, a test for ordinary bacteriological cleanliness, 31 samples failed to pass the test. Failures were in Tuberculin tested untreated (22) and Tuberculin tested pasteurised (9).

Of the 107 samples of pasteurised milk examined by the PHOSPHATASE TEST to ascertain the effectiveness of the process — none failed the test.

All 41 samples of sterilised milk submitted to the TURBIDITY TEST were satisfactory. Sterilised milk is very safe indeed and in my opinion should be much more popular than it is at present.

BIOLOGICAL TESTS for the presence of tubercule bacilli and/or Brucellosis were carried out on 31 samples of tuberculin tested milk, all of which were satisfactory.

HOSPITALS. The following hospitals are available for various forms of treatment: General, acute and chronic, sanatoria, mental and infectious diseases. Bucknall Hospital; Memorial Hospital, Leek; North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary; Haywood Hospital; Orthopaedic Hospital, Hartshill; Longton Cottage Hospital; City General Hospital, Stoke-on-Trent; Moorlands Hospital, Leek; Cheadle Hospital; Westcliffe Hospital, Chell; Groundsloew Sanatorium and Cheshire Joint Sanatorium, Loggerheads, near Market Drayton; St. Edward's Hospital, Leek; Biddulph Grange Orthopaedic Hospital; Limewood Hospital, Newcastle and Stanfield Hospital, Burslem (both for chronic sick). All are administered by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board through the Local Area Management Committees.

Maternity cases in an emergency are received at the City General Hospital, Stoke-on-Trent. Part of the maternity wing of the Haywood Hospital is now available for normal cases without charge and part is on a fee-paying basis (private beds).

MORTUARY. The Council's mortuary is situated in Condlyffe Road. Essential equipment is provided by the local authority and a mortuary attendant is available when required.

The mortuary was used for 22 persons during 1966. No post mortems were performed, the last being carried out on March 8th, 1958, due to the resignation of the local police surgeon, no successor being available to do this particular part of his duties. Post mortems are now carried out at the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary.

WATER SUPPLY

The Town's Water Supply is obtained from two sources; a series of springs at Upperhulme, and a borehole at Pool End.

The supply from Upperhulme flows by gravity and has sufficient to be fed directly into the lower system of Reservoirs on the Mount. Part of the flow is fed directly into the mains in the Abbotts Road area. From the lower reservoir, water is also pumped to the higher level reservoir at Kniveden, to supply those parts of the town which lie at too high a level to be supplied by the Mount Reservoir. The majority of premises in the town are supplied from the Mount Reservoir.

The supply from Pool End comes from a borehole and is pumped directly to the Mount Reservoir.

There are four dwellings in the district which derive their water supplies from independent sources. There are no common stand pipes supplying water to houses in the area.

Chlorination:

Chlorination is necessary at each source of supply, as has been demonstrated by sampling of the untreated waters. The chlorine is introduced into the system by drip feed at Upperhulme, and by a pressure injector at Pool End Pumping Station.

There are now no open reservoirs left in the district, and this has to a great extent eliminated the problem of contamination of the water by the growth of algæ and by insect larvæ. It has also very materially reduced the likelihood of casual contamination by birds and animals.

Algæ growth was in particular very difficult to control and a problem causing considerable expense and difficulty to the Water Department in times past.

Sampling:

During the year 139 samples of drinking water were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Stafford for examination. Of these, six were unsatisfactory. Of the unsatisfactory samples, one was taken in March, four in August and one in November.

The sample in March may be ignored, as it was water taken before the sterilising chlorine had been added to the natural supply.

Of the other five samples, it was not possible to establish a pattern, as a series of repeated samples failed to produce a corresponding indication of pollution. A temporary chlorination failure, a sudden access of pollution or intermittent heavy rainfall could always have produced a similar result. No continuing source of pollution was established in this series.

This is the smallest number of unsatisfactory samples which we have recorded for some years. It would seem to indicate that the water, while protected from substantial contamination is still liable to erratic pollution and therefore is essential to maintain adequate chlorination.

Samples of untreated water were also taken for chemical analysis. These results are displayed at the end of this paragraph, and the water was stated by the Analyst to be of satisfactory chemical quality.

BACTERIOLOGICAL TESTS AFTER CHLORINATION

						No. of	Result	
						Samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
January	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	—
February	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	—
March	...	...	...	...	...	15	14	1
April	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	—
May	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	—
June	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	—
July	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	—
August	...	...	...	...	...	15	11	4
September	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	—
October	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	—
November	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	1
December	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	—
Total						139	133	6

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLY

Two samples of water were taken for analysis; both were of satisfactory quality. The analyses are shown below.

Upperhulme Source: Upland Springs

Chemical Examination

ph 7.1

	Parts per million
Total Solid Matter Dried at 212 F	150.0
Free of Saline Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.08
Nitric Nitrogen	0.5
Chlorine present as Chloride	15.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 F	0.08
Appearance	Clear and colourless
Metallic Contamination	Nil
Total Hardness	—
Carbonate Hardness	—

Pool End Supply: Borehole

Chemical Examination	
ph	6.6

	Parts per million
Total Solid Matter Dried at 212 F	150.0
Free of Saline Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.012
Nitric Nitrogen	1.5
Chlorine present as Chloride	17.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 F	Nil
Appearance	Clear and colourless
Metallic Contamination	Nil
Total Hardness	—
Carbonate Hardness	—

Swimming Baths

42 samples of water were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. Of these, one only was found unsatisfactory, and here the pollution was very slight. Repeat samples disclosed no continuing source of pollution.

SECTION C

Infectious and other diseases:

The prevalence of infectious disease during the year showed a decrease compared with the previous year. The total number of confirmed notifications was 99 compared with 401 in 1965.

A table showing the notifications of infectious diseases from 1957 to 1966 appears in the Report on page 17.

Leek is fortunate in that the Infectious Disease Isolation Hospital for the area is at Bucknall — a comparatively short distance away. This receives all types of infectious disease apart from smallpox, which is treated at the Catherine de Barnes Hospital, Solihull. Bucknall Hospital is administered by the Stoke-on-Trent Hospital Management Committee. Admission is arranged directly by the local general practitioners and transport is provided by the local ambulance service.

The Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education Memorandum on the exclusion from school on account of infectious illness, appears on pages 18, 19 and 20.

WHOOPING COUGH. 6 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year.

MEASLES. This is normally a seasonal disease occurring approximately every other year. In 1966 there were 39 cases compared with 344 in 1965.

DYSENTERY. There were 18 cases of sonne dysentery notified during the year, only 6 of which were confirmed by laboratory tests. There is no doubt that the disease is highly infectious within a household or school.

PNEUMONIA. There were 28 cases. In 1965 there were 8 cases.

FOOD POISONING. 8 cases were notified during the year, but only one of these was confirmed by laboratory investigations. A female aged 22 months was found to be infected with *Salmonella typhimurium* in May. Other members of the family were investigated but laboratory tests proved to be negative.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA. No cases were notified during the year.

ADMISSIONS TO BUCKNALL HOSPITAL

1. NON-SPECIFIC GASTRO-ENTERITIS — 9 cases, ages ranging from 2 weeks to 39 years.
2. BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA — 3 cases, all under 3 years of age.
3. GASTRO-ENTERITIS, FIBROCYSTIC DISEASE OF PANCREAS — 1 female aged 5 months.
4. GASTRO-ENTERITIS (NON-SPECIFIC) AND URINARY TRACT INFECTION — 1 female aged 22 years.
5. GASTRO-ENTERITIS (NON-SPECIFIC) AND UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION — 1 male aged 4 months.
6. TONSILLITIS — 2 cases, 1 female aged 7 years and a male aged 4 years.
7. BRONCHITIS AND MYOCARDITIS — 1 female.
8. MUMPS MENINGO-ENCEPHALITIC — 1 female aged 8 years.
9. INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS — 1 female aged 19 years.
10. CONVULSIONS DUE TO UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION — 1 female aged 3 years.
11. SONNE DYSENTERY — 1 female aged 5 months.
12. INFLUENZA — 1 male aged 6 years.
13. ACUTE LARYNGO-TRACHEO BRONCHITIS — 1 female aged 10 months.
14. DERMATOMYOSITIS — 1 male aged 17 years.
15. MALARIA (MALIGNANT TERTIAN) — 1 male aged 35 years.
16. GLANDULAR FEVER — 1 male aged 17 years.
17. INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA — 1 female aged 45 years.
18. UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION — 1 female aged 3 weeks.
19. FEBRILE CONVULSIONS DUE TO PNEUMONIA — 1 female aged 3 years.

TUBERCULOSIS.

TOTAL CASES	PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
89	42	30	72	8	9	17

**Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect
of the year 1966 for the Urban District of Leek in the County
of Stafford**

**Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961
PART I OF THE ACT**

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspection (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local Authorities *	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	137	19	—	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority † Section 1, 2, 3, 4 (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	137	19	—	—

* To prevent any differences between the lists kept respectively by the Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectors of Factories of the numbers of factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Factories Act, 1937 are enforced by Local Authorities, it is requested that Local Authorities should compare their lists of factories with the lists kept by H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

† i.e. Electrical Stations (Section 103 (1), Institutions (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	3	Nil	2	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ...	1	3	Nil	2	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT
Outwork
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prose- cutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un- whole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing apparel (Making etc., Cleaning and Washing)	121					
Household linen						
Lace, lace cur- tains and nets						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Iron and steel cables and chains						
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						

PART VIII OF THE ACT (Contd.)
Outwork
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-whole-some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Paper bags						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	6					
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Feather sorting						
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and sweetmeats						
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.						
Textile weaving						
Lampshades						
Total	127					

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
Urban District of Leek

for the year ended 31st December, 1966

Numbers originally notified Total (All Ages)					Scarlet Fever		Whooping cough		Acute poliomyelitis				Measles (excluding rubella)		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Meningo-coccal infection															
					M		F		M		F		Paralytic		Non-paralytic		M		F		M		F											
					6		9		3		3		—		—		22		17		—		—		11		7		—		—			
Final numbers after correction																																		
Under 1 year																																		
1— "																																		
2— years																																		
3— "																																		
4— "																																		
5—9 "					2		2																											
10—14 "					3		4		3				3																					
15—24 "					1		1																											
25 and over																																		
Age unknown																																		
Total (all ages)					6		9		3		3		—				—		22		17		—		—		3		3		—		—	
Number originally notified Total (All Ages)					Ac. pneumonia		Smallpox		Acute encephalitis				Enteric or Typhoid fever		Paratyphoid fevers		Erysipelas		Food poisoning															
					M		F		M		F		Infective		Post-infectious		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F			
					15		13		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		4		4	
Final numbers after correction																																		
Under 5 years					1																													
5—14 years					3																													
15—44 "					1		1																											
45—64 "					2		1																											
65 and over					8		11																											
Age unknown																																		
Total (All Ages)					15		13		—		—		—				—		—		—		—		—		—		1					
Numbers originally notified Total (All Ages)					Tuberculosis						Total of new cases coming to the knowledge of Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification		Other notifiable diseases Puerperal pyrexia Ophthalmia neonatorum Anthrax				Original		Final															
					Respiratory		Meninges and C.N.S.		Other								M		F		M		F											
					M		F		F								M		M		F		—		—		—		—					
Total (All Ages)					1		1		—		—		—		2																			
Final numbers after correction																																		
Under 1 year																																		
1 year																																		
2— 4 years																																		
5— 9 "																																		
10—14 "																																		
15—19 "																																		
20—24 "																																		
25—34 "																																		
35—44 "																																		
45—54 "																																		
55—64 "																																		
65—74 "																																		
75 and over																																		
Age unknown																																		
Total (All Ages)					1		1		—		—		—				2																	

† Specify Disease and Sex but not age

LEEK U.D. — INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1957—1966 (Confirmed Notifications)

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Scarlet Fever	45	74	22	16	11	27	35	—	24	15
Whooping Cough	28	2	—	175	—	—	8	38	10	6
Measles	21	14	735	2	425	19	358	24	344	39
Pneumonia	28	7	8	3	13	2	15	2	8	28
Dysentery	—	8	5	—	24	38	28	15	3	6
Erysipelas	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	2	3	—
Encephalitis	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Meningitis	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	3	4	2	33	8	1	2	2	1	1
Tuberculosis: Pulmonary	8	6	2	4	3	6	3	6	5	2
Non-Pulmonary	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	2	3	2

INCUBATION AND EXCLUSION PERIODS OF THE COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES TAKEN FROM THE MEMORANDUM ISSUED JOINTLY BY THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH

PERIOD OF EXCLUSION

	Usual incubation period (days)	Interval between onset and appearance of rash (days)	PATIENTS	Contacts, i.e. the other members of the family or household living together as a family, that is, in one tenement.
SCARLET FEVER (and streptococcal sore throat)	2—5	1—2	7 days after discharge from hospital or from home isolation. (Unless "cold in the head", discharge from the nose or ear, sore throat, or septic spots be present).	Children — no exclusion. Persons engaged in the preparation or service of school meals to be excluded until Medical Officer of Health certifies that they may resume work.
DIPHTHERIA	2—5		Until pronounced by a medical practitioner to be fit and free from infection.	At least 7 days. Return to school should not be permitted until bacteriological examination has proved negative.
MEASLES	10—15	3—4	10 days after the appearance of this rash if child appears well.	Children under 5 years of age should be excluded for 14 days from the date of appearance of the rash in the last case in the house. Other contacts can attend school. Any contacts suffering from a cough, cold, chill or red eyes should be immediately excluded. A child who is known with certainty to have had the disease need not be excluded.
GERMAN MEASLES	14—21	0—2	7 days from the appearance of the rash.	None.

PERIOD OF EXCLUSION

	Usual incubation period (days)	Interval between onset and appearance of rash (days)	PATIENTS	Contacts, i.e. the other members of the family or household living together as a family, that is, in one tenement
WHOOPING COUGH	7 — 10	—	28 days from the beginning of the characteristic cough.	Children under 7 years of age should be excluded for 21 days from the date of onset of the disease in the last case in the house. A child who is known with certainty to have had the disease need not be excluded.
MUMPS	12 — 28	—	7 days from the subsidence of all swelling.	None.
CHICKEN POX	11 — 21	0 — 2	14 days from the date of appearance of the rash.	None.
POLIOMYELITIS ENCEPHALITIS CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER (Meningococcal Infection)	7 — 14 4 — 30 2 — 10	— — —	{ At least 6 weeks, Will usually require a much longer period for recovery. }	At least 21 days.
DYSENTERY	2 — 7	—	Until pronounced by medical practitioner to be free from infection.	Home contacts: None unless excluded by the School Medical Officer, Medical Officer of Health or Medical Practitioner. Class contacts with diarrhoea, abdominal pain or vomiting, should be excluded immediately.

PERIOD OF EXCLUSION

	Usual incubation period (days)	Interval between onset and appearance of rash (days)	PATIENTS	Contacts. i.e. the other members of the family or household living together as a family. that is, in one tenement.
TYPHOID FEVER	8 — 21	—	Until pronounced by medical practitioner to be free from infection.	Home contacts: Until bacteriological examination has proved negative. Class contacts with diarrhoea or who are otherwise unwell, should be excluded immediately.
PARATYPHOID FEVER	5 — 21	—	do.	do.
SMALLPOX	10 — 21	3	Until the patient is pronounced by a medical practitioner to be free from infection.	21 days unless recently successfully vaccinated when exclusion is unnecessary.
INFECTIVE HEPATITIS (Catarrhal jaundice)	21 — 35	—	14 days or on disappearance of jaundice, whichever is the longer.	Home or school contacts with vomiting should be excluded for 14 days.
INFLUENZA	1 — 5	—	Until free from symptoms.	None.

NOTE: STAFF WHO DEVELOP OR ARE IN CONTACT WITH STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS likely to cause food poisoning, e.g. septic infections of the hands, forearms and face, should be immediately suspended from duty and not permitted to resume work until the Medical Officer of Health has stated that it is reasonably safe for them to do so.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Population	19,230	19,300	19,310	19,290	19,100	19,120	19,140
No. of inhabited houses	6,710	6,726	6,892	6,912	6,883	6,931	6,937
No. of live births	260	252	259	313	276	262	127
Birth rate (crude)	13.5	13.05	13.4	16.23	14.45	13.71	13.79
No. of still births	9	2	9	4	5	—	5
Maternal mortality	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Infant mortality rate	23.08	19.84	19.31	12.78	25.4	11.48	30.31
Infant mortality (No. of deaths)	6	5	5	4	7	3	8
No. of deaths (all ages)	248	292	268	271	270	254	280
Death rate (crude)	12.92	9.96	13.9	14.05	14.4	13.28	14.6

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
10, STOCKWELL STREET,
LEEK, STAFFS.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

**To the Chairman and Members of the Leek Urban District
Council**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my thirty-third Annual Report for the year 1966. The report is prepared in accordance with Circular 1/67.

In the body of the report which follows, details will be found of the number of animals slaughtered, condemnations etc., together with complaints received by this department of foreign bodies in food.

The routine inspection and marking of meat carcasses continued throughout the year and as previously 100% meat inspection has been maintained. As I stated in a previous report, the inspection and marking of carcasses takes a fair proportion of a qualified inspectors time, but we consider this service is one of prime importance and consequently other duties must, of necessity, take second place.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

I am pleased to report that there has been an increase in the number of applications for improvement grants. Applications for Standard Grants totalled 30 (22 in 1965) and for Discretionary Grants 26 (17 in 1965). Details will be found in Section E.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

The problem of noise abatement continues to exercise the attention of the department. Complaints of noise nuisance received during the year were chiefly of industrial noise from plant or machinery.

In a town where industry and dwellings lie so closely together this is to be expected. What can be done to abate the nuisance is a difficult matter, especially as standards are not easy to establish. Whether noise is objectively a nuisance is a matter of decibels and standards, and purchase of a sound meter by the Council has helped a great deal in the assessment of sound levels. To the complainant, who has become conscious of the existence of a noise, the irritation is much more acute, only to be assuaged by the total abolition of the unwanted sound.

To establish a reasonable standard for the locality, to decide on the measures best suited to diminish the noise and to secure their adoption, and finally to satisfy the complainant of the effectiveness and reasonableness of the sound reduction make the abatement of noise nuisance a complex operation.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

At the end of the year the number of registered premises under this Act totalled 241, a reduction of 4 and 48 were inspected. With few exceptions, contraventions were found in the premises inspected. Elsewhere, in tabulated form, are the details of the inspections.

Finally, Ladies and Gentlemen, I should like to avail myself of the opportunity here presented to thank the Staff of the Department for their continued loyalty and co-operation.

J. ROWBOTHAM,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION D

REFUSE COLLECTION

Four vehicles were engaged solely on the collection of house refuse and 2,809 loads were removed and tipped on the Starewood site during the year.

SALVAGE

471 tons of cardboard and waste paper were salvaged and sold bringing a total of £4,348. This is a very creditable performance and an extremely useful addition to the Council's income.

During the year, action was taken as required to effect the repair of premises and abatement of nuisances under the Public Health Acts. As it would appear no useful purpose is served in itemising every defect in tabular form, the action taken in securing the repair of houses under Housing and Public Health powers will be found in Section E on page 26.

DETAILS OF OTHER INSPECTIONS

Nuisances reported to Health Department	309
.. referred to other Departments	9
Inspection of Premises where nuisances were found	298
.. of Premises where no nuisances were found	2
.. of Factories	27
.. of Slaughterhouses	787
.. of Dairies, Milk Shops and Farms	11
.. of Bakehouses	12
.. of Markets and Stalls	167
.. of Food Premises	206
Re-inspections after complaints	881
.. under Housing Acts	822
Visits under Clean Air Act	179
Visits re Food Poisoning	31
Visits re Theatre etc., Acts	14
Visits re Petroleum Regulations	101
Miscellaneous visits	1,216
Infectious diseases	24

RODENT CONTROL

The Council employ one full time Rodent Operative for the destruction of Rats, Mice and other pests in business premises, private dwelling houses, public sewers and the Town Tip. Details of the inspections and treatments are as follows:—

Private dwellings:

130 inspections
92 treatments
482 visits

3rd Party Premises:

52 inspections
38 treatments
186 visits

Town Tip:

6 inspections
4 treatments
27 visits

Local Authority Premises:

20 inspections
14 treatments
82 visits

The Council have 8 contracts with private firms for the eradication of rats, mice and other pests. These premises are visited periodically and appropriate action taken where infestations are found.

SHOPS ACTS

On a number of occasions the attention of shopkeepers was drawn to the Hours of Closing Act, and on occasions, warnings were given for minor contraventions.

No proceedings were instituted.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Number of premises on register	137
.. of inspections during the year	19
.. cases in which defects were found	3
.. cases in which defects were remedied during the year	3

SECTION E

HOUSE LETTING

During the year 50 applicants were rehoused, and 12 tenants of unfit houses, making a total of 62 in all. 11 council tenants were granted exchanges into accommodation more suited to their needs.

466 persons were interviewed at the office and 16 private interviews granted in connection with housing problems. 338 calls were made checking applicants circumstances.

407 tenants were interviewed and 20 private interviews were granted in connection with tenancy and welfare problems. 397 calls were made in this connection.

On the Housing Register at 31st December, 1966 there were 118 live applications for houses, 92 for flats, 80 for bedsitters, 29 for bungalows, and a further 77 had been deposited and were awaiting the expiration of the 9 months qualifying period. 98 applications were on the "Dead" file.

The Housing Register was revised in April, 1966 and 179 applicants were removed from the Register as a result of this revision.

(A) REPAIR — HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Number of houses rendered fit after service of notices:

	Section 9, 10 and 16 Housing Act 1957		Public Health and similar Local Acts		Totals	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
(a) By owner	Nil	Nil	49	1	49	1
(b) By local authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals	Nil	Nil	49	1	49	1

(B) INDIVIDUAL HOUSES BEYOND REPAIR — HOUSING ACT 1957

Number of	1. undertakings accepted (section 16)	...	...	...	...	2
"	2. closing orders made (section 17)	...	...	...	...	4
"	3. demolition orders made (section 17)	...	...	...	...	4
"	4. closing orders made (section 18)	...	...	...	...	Nil
"	5. closing orders determined (section 27)	...	...	...	...	Nil
"	6. closing orders revoked and demolition orders sub-stituted (section 28)	...	...	...	...	Nil
"	7. houses demolished following demolition orders	...	...	...	...	16
"	8. numbers of people displaced (a) individuals	...	...	...	...	35
	(b) families	...	...	...	...	12

(C) CLEARANCE AREAS

There have been no clearance areas declared during the year under review.

(D) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

(1)...Standard

1. Number of applications Received	
" " " Approved	
" " " Refused	
2. Number of dwellings improved	

Owner/ occupiers	Tenanted
23	7
22	7
1	Nil
11	Nil

	£	s	d
3. Amount paid in grants	1,739	0	0
4. Average grant per house	158	1	10
5. Amenities provided			

(a) fixed bath	10
(b) shower	—
(c) wash-hand basin	11
(d) hot water supply (to any fittings)	11
(e) water closet (1) within dwelling	11
(2) accessible from dwelling	—
(f) food store	11

(2) Discretionary

	Owner/ occupiers	Tenanted
1. Number of applications Received	14	12
2. Number of applications Approved	14	12
3. Number of applications Refused	Nil	Nil
4. Number of dwellings Improved	15	6

	£	s	d
5. Amount paid in grants	5,703	0	0
6. Average grant per house	271	11	5

(F) IMPROVEMENT AREAS — HOUSING ACT 1964

No Improvement Areas under the Housing Act 1964 have been declared during the year.

(G) RENT ACT 1957 — APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATE OF DISREPAIR

It is disappointing to report that no applications for certificates of disrepair were received during 1966.

(H) HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

1. Total number of houses in multiple occupation	50
2. Number of houses estimated to need attention under Housing Act 1961	36

SECTION F

(A) MEAT INSPECTION CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	889	13	8	4,041	1,275
Number Not inspected	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	Nil	1	2	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	177	3	Nil	223	133
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
Cysticerci					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to refrigeration	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(B) MEAT SPECIMENS EXAMINED

1. The number of meat specimens submitted to laboratories for
pathological examination One

(C) UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED OR CONDEMNED

	Tons	cwts.	lbs.
1. Meat at slaughterhouse	2	1	61
2. Meat at wholesale premises			Nil
3. Meat at retail shops			53
4. Cooked meat and meat products			Nil
5. Canned Meats			88
6. Fish			Nil
7. Fruit and vegetables			Nil
8. Other foods		2	6
Total	2	4	96

(D) FOREIGN BODIES IN FOOD

COMMODITY	Home produced food	Imported food	Cases of special interest
MILK	1		
BUTTER			
CHEESE			
BREAD			
CANNED MEAT			
COOKED MEAT			
MEAT PIES	1		Fly in meat and potato pie
FISH			
FRUIT			
JAM			
VEGETABLES		Tomatoes	Cockroach in imported tinned tomatoes
CEREALS			
SWEETS			
CONFECTIONERY	Apple Pie 1	1	
OTHER FOOD	2		
TOTAL	5	2	

Number of prosecutions under Section 2	...	...	...	...	One
Number of prosecutions under Section 8	...	...	...	...	Nil
Total amount of Fines and Costs imposed	...	...	...	...	£28.16.0

(E) FOOD HYGIENE

No proceedings were taken in respect to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations.

(F) FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING

The County Council is the Authority for enforcing the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

(G) BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

It was possible to take only four samples for sampling during the year. Three samples of ice cream which were placed in Grade 1 and one sample of sausage meat which, on analysis, proved satisfactory.

(H) POULTRY

We have one breeder who slaughters on an average 40 birds per week. Following receipt of Ministry of Health letter dated 30th August, 1966, arrangements were made for the systematic inspection of all birds killed.

SECTION G

CLEAN AIR ACT

(A) INDUSTRIAL

1. Dark smoke	Number of contraventions recorded	7
	(a) successful prosecutions	Nil
	(b) unsuccessful prosecutions	Nil
2. Furnaces	(a) notifications received	Nil
(section 3)	(b) applications for prior approval	Nil
	(c) number of cases in which alterations were required	Nil
	(d) number of applications granted	Nil
3. Grit and dust emissions	(a) number of contraventions	Nil
(section 5)	(b) type of plant involved	Nil
(section 6)	(a) number of plans submitted	Nil
	(b) number of cases in which alterations were required	Nil
	(c) number approved	Nil
4. Height of chimneys	(a) number of plans submitted showing new chimneys	Nil
	(b) number of cases in which alterations were required	Nil
	(c) number approved	Nil
	(d) number of chimneys erected not complying with the approved plans	Nil
	(e) number of chimneys erected outside the control of Section 10	1
5. Colliery	(a) number of spoilbanks	Nil
Spoilbanks	(b) number causing nuisance	Nil
	(c) any remedial action being taken (water sprays, soil etc.)	Nil

(B) DOMESTIC

We have one smoke control area in the Urban District covering 66 acres. The total number of dwellings in the area is 220,

SECTION H

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

(A) REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number of Premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving an inspection during the year
Offices	1	57	5
Retail Shops	3	163	43
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	6	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	—	13	—
Storage fuel depots	—	2	—
Totals	4	241	48

TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS
TO REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER THE ACT 114

(B) ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	Number of Contraventions found		Section	Number of Contraventions found	
4	Cleanliness	1	13	Sitting Facilities	—
5	Overcrowding	—	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	—
6	Temperature	7	15	Eating Facilities	1
7	Ventilation	7	16	Floors, passage and stairs	8
8	Lighting	2	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	—
9	Sanitary Conveniences	11	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	—
10	Washing Facilities	10	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	—
11	Supply of Drinking Water	1	23	Prohibition of heavy work	—
12	Clothing Accommodation	—	24	First Aid General Provisions	10

TOTAL 58

(C) EXEMPTIONS

No exemptions were granted during the year.

(D) PROSECUTIONS

It was unnecessary to institute any legal proceedings; all the contraventions being remedied amicably.

(E) REPORTED ACCIDENTS.

There were 3 accidents reported during the year. Two occurred in offices and one in a retail shop. None of these accidents were fatal. Full details were reported to the Ministry of Labour.

